

## The Sun

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## Mr. Taft on General Grant's Early Habits.

During the operations against Vicksburg in the spring of 1863 Secretary STANTON sent CHARLES A. DANA to the front to investigate conditions and to report confidentially. Mr. DANA's letters to Mr. STANTON supplied to the War Department and to President LINCOLN that sort of information which was needed above all things at Washington just at that time—the truthful conclusions of a just, patriotic and absolutely fearless observer. LINCOLN and STANTON got what they wanted. It is pretty well known now that the large result of that correspondence was GRANT's retention in command, a momentous decision, involving the course of subsequent events all the way to Appomattox. Mr. DANA's view of GRANT's character and abilities and usefulness to the cause of the Union was that which history has confirmed; and yet he did not hesitate to write as follows to STANTON on July 13, 1863, from Cairo:

"Lieutenant Colonel RAWLINS, GRANT's Assistant Adjutant-General, is a very industrious, conscientious man, who never loses a moment, and never gives himself any indulgence except swearing and scolding. He is a lawyer by profession, a townsman of GRANT's, and has great influence over him especially because he watches his day and night, and whenever he commits the folly of taking liquor hastens to remind him that at the beginning of the war he gave him (RAWLINS) his word of honor not to touch a drop as long as it lasted."

The early infirmity of General GRANT to which Mr. TAFT referred in his address on Decoration Day was not merely a matter of the Mexican war period. It was an element considerable and deeply considered during the earlier days of his career in the great war itself. In spite of it GRANT was what he was, and in spite of it he became what he became. STANTON knew the facts, LINCOLN knew the facts; and no surviving person who was in a position at Vicksburg that enabled him to know those facts is likely to question the accuracy of Mr. DANA's statement concerning General RAWLINS and General GRANT, written for no eyes but those of President LINCOLN and his War Secretary.

Why should not Secretary TAFT mention as he did a fact which history will never blink? What is to be gained by erecting in the minds of the present and the coming generations of Americans any false ideal of the Union commander's personality, or any fictitious conception of the circumstances of his wonderful achievement?

We venture the opinion that if a political campaign were not now impending, and if the orator of Saturday last were not a leading candidate for exalted office, not only would these remarks of his have passed without adverse comment in any quarter but they would actually have been applauded in the spirit and in the sense in which they were manifestly intended by Mr. TAFT. It seems to us an immense thing to understand them in the opposite sense, and an unfair proceeding to attempt to turn them to the Secretary's political disadvantage.

## The Open Door in the Senate.

Aside from the satisfaction which the Republican majority in the Senate must have derived from the passage of the currency bill in spite of the dogged filibuster by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, the elder statesmen, we undertake to say, were relieved when the obstruction ended without any serious damage to the Senate rules, which, as Mr. LA FOLLETTE observed tartly, were not designed to muzzle debate. It is true that the Vice-President took the bull by the horns when a point could be made against the arch filibuster, and that the Vice-President asserted a right to count a quorum, but when the smoke of battle cleared away there remained the privilege of unlimited talk provided one or more Senators could furnish it.

The Senate had one opportunity to get rid of Mr. LA FOLLETTE, but refrained from exercising its power. The opportunity came when the Senator from Wisconsin declared that he was obliged to cross-examine Mr. ALDRICH because the Senator from Rhode Island would not answer his questions frankly. Thereupon Mr. FORAKER asked that Mr. LA FOLLETTE be required to take his seat, under Rule XIX, which provides among other things that if any Senator, in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator; he may be required by the presiding officer to take his seat, and he shall not resume without leave of the Senate. Mr. LA FOLLETTE took his seat, and the floor could have been taken from him then and there, but upon a motion by Mr. GORE of Oklahoma, Mr. HALE saying that he hoped Mr. LA FOLLETTE would be allowed to go on, the Senate voted, 46 to 1 (Mr. FORAKER in the negative), for more filibustering, although he had had enough

of Mr. LA FOLLETTE and wished him no good at that time.

Of course it may be argued that the elder statesmen did not want to make a martyr of Battle Box, but the reason went far deeper: they were more concerned about not making a precedent that might return to plague the Senate. That this view is sound seems to be proved by the following colloquy after Mr. LA FOLLETTE resumed with a submission that he had not intended to impute anything improper to Mr. ALDRICH:

"Mr. GALLAGHER—Does the Senator recall the fact that at an earlier hour of the day he spoke of such Senators as are free? I recall that he used that language."

"Mr. LA FOLLETTE—Perhaps I did."

"Mr. GALLAGHER—Yes."

"Mr. LA FOLLETTE—I do not recall, however, that I was interrupted in my remarks at that time."

"Mr. GALLAGHER—The Senator was not. He ought to have been."

That is to say, Rule XIX, might have been invoked against the unparliamentary Senator and the floor taken from him. The victory for the Aldrich-Vreeland bill was won only when Senator GORE, who labored under the infirmity of blindness, stopped talking and neither Mr. STONE nor Mr. LA FOLLETTE was in the chamber to continue the filibuster. Then a rollcall, for which Mr. ALDRICH had artfully prepared the way by removing the usual preliminaries, was begun and obstruction died a natural death under the Senate rules, as the proprietors required.

For those materialists who would like to see a closure rule adopted in the Senate, or the House restrictions accepted, which would amount to much the same thing, there is little encouragement in the methods which the astute Mr. ALDRICH took to check and disrupt the La Follette filibuster. The door still remains open for a successful filibuster, provided it attracts a sufficient number of Senators with confidence in their cause and a resolution to talk to death the bill obnoxious to them.

## Expenditures of the Government.

IN GROVER CLEVELAND'S last term as President the expenditures of the Government from the beginning of the fiscal year 1893-94, were:

1893-94. 1894-95. 1895-96. 1896-97.

\$442,025,750 \$459,178,430 \$484,979,054 \$468,029,023

In 1897 Mr. MCKINLEY became President, and in the following year the Spanish war was fought. The expenditures in Mr. MCKINLEY's first Administration were:

1897-98. 1898-99. 1899-1900. 1900-01.

\$532,381,303 \$700,086,541 \$680,693,571 \$631,589,545

Mr. MCKINLEY served six months of his second term. Since his death the expenditures of the Government have been:

Year. Amount. Year. Amount.

1901-02. \$608,083,905 1902-03. \$730,105,469

1903-04. \$60,328,450 1904-05. \$76,717,052

1905-06. \$75,064,046 1906-07. \$62,488,752

For the period 1893-1901 the expenditures of the Government per capita were \$8.08. For the year ended June 30, 1907, they were \$9.91. This figure has been exceeded only in the civil war period and the years immediately following it. Only in 1864 and 1865 have the total expenditures of the Government exceeded those for last year.

## Will London Have a Memorial to Shakespeare?

There is at last some ground for the belief that the British metropolis in its collective capacity will rear a memorial to SHAKESPEARE more adequate and impressive than the statue in Leicester square, which was erected by a private person. This is not by any means the first time that efforts have been made in this direction. Within the last century there were three attempts, the latest in 1864, to bring about a fitting commemoration of England's greatest poet, but all of them failed. Of late, however, there has been started a concerted and more promising movement to crown with appropriate honor the most distinguished name in English literature on the tercentenary (1916) of SHAKESPEARE's death.

There is as yet, however, a difference of opinion as to the form which the memorial should take, a difference that must give way to agreement if this latest project is to escape miscarriage. A committee appointed at a large meeting held in 1905 at the Mansion House advised that a monument should be raised to SHAKESPEARE at the upper end of Portland place and that an appeal for \$1,000,000 should forthwith be made not only to all English speaking peoples but also to foreign nations. The proposal has met with a somewhat frigid reception, mainly apparently because Portland place was a green field in the times of ELIZABETH and JAMES I., and therefore can have no association with SHAKESPEARE's life and work. Neither is it central at the present time, being sidetracked from the rush alike of business and of society.

On the other hand it would be absurd to place the projected monument on or near the site of the Globe Theatre, for few Londoners capable of appreciating the illustrious playwright would be likely ever to see it in such a locality. The consensus of feeling seems to be that the monument, if that is to be the form of the memorial, should be put in a part of the British metropolis which now is and is likely long to remain the social centre, as, for example, Hyde Park.

But would a monument be the most appropriate method of honoring the memory of a man whose specific services to his countrymen were rendered through the medium of the stage? The question was answered in the negative at a great meeting held the other day in the Lyceum Theatre under the presidency of Lord LITTON. The participants in this meeting earnestly advocated the creation and endowment of a national theatre as the most fitting means of acknowledging the British nation's specific debt to its greatest dramatist—a debt which should be known officially as the House of Shakespeare, just as the Theatre Français is often called the House of Molière.

Whether the erection of a temple of the drama would be the most suitable method of commemorating the author of "Hamlet" depends of course on the answer to the preliminary question whether under the traditional conditions of the English

stage a national playhouse would prove an effective instrument for the encouragement of high class drama and first rate acting. No doubt, as was pointed out in the meeting at the Lyceum, theatres are endowed in France and Germany, and in England itself there are precedents for the endowment of the drama's sister arts, but whether a playhouse organized on the principles and with the aims of the Comédie Française would have stimulating or cramping effects on English dramatists and English actors is at least open to question.

One thing is obvious, namely, that the two projects are likely to kill each other unless some compromise can be hit upon. Fortunately there is room for hope that an understanding can be reached, for the two committees, that in favor of a monument and that recommending a theatre, have agreed to confer and discuss the form of memorial which would be generally regarded as most worthy of the object and therefore be most likely to gain the needed support. Whatever decision may be reached, it may be taken for granted that Americans will fervently cooperate in the too tardy recognition of the vast obligation of the English speaking world to SHAKESPEARE.

## "Working" the Democracy.

The other day we mentioned Mr. BRYAN's proposed One Million Army and the ingenious devices of his business and advertising managers to enlist subscribers for his weekly and lure more money into his already apoplectic bank account. There is something so unctuous and so impudent in the Candidate's call upon the faithful and it reveals so nakedly his successful accumulation of wealth by assailing wealth and the reason for his deadly clutch and strong arm hold on the Democratic party that a copy of the precious document is here offered to a discriminating public:

"THE COMMONER, LINCOLN, Neb., May 25, 1908.

Mr. —, New York, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: The large amount of money being expended by the 'interests' to prevent instructed delegates being sent to the Democratic convention at Denver is an indication of what may be expected in the coming campaign to prevent a representative of the masses from being elected President on the November election. The complete domination of the present Republican Congress by those who enjoy the benefits of special laws is evidenced by the unheeded appeals of the people for remedial legislation. At no time in years have the people been turning in so large numbers to the Democratic party for relief from oppressive trusts, tariffs, grafts and exactions as now. All that is needed to assure a victory for the people is a determined effort on the part of the Democrats from coast to coast. Organization and Education should be the watchword. Democratic clubs should be organized in every voting precinct and current literature should be circulated to the end that the voters may learn the Democratic position on the issues of the campaign. By the circulation of Mr. BRYAN's speeches and editorials each week his efforts become more effective."

"Your cooperation in the past encourages us to call upon you to take up the work in your neighborhood. The Commoner is organizing an Army of One Million Workers to bring a Democratic victory. To enable those who will assist in the coming campaign to receive current literature each week and to keep in touch with the progress of the campaign we will send the Commoner weekly from now until the close of the campaign to all who will sign and return one of the enclosed certificates, accompanied by 45 cents to cover the cost of sending the paper. Will you not give your neighbors and friends an opportunity to get the Commoner by bringing this special campaign offer to their attention?"

"As the renewal of your own subscription is now due, it will be renewed at the campaign rate of 60 cents per year. If remittance is made promptly, we will gladly send you additional army certificates if you can use them in extending the Commoner's influence in your community. We will also appreciate a few lines from you advising us of the political condition in your county and what issues most interest your people."

"Requesting an early response, we are, very truly yours,

By CHARLES W. BRYAN, Publisher."

This is the pledge taken by the zealous Democratic "commoner" who sends his forty-five cents to Lincoln:

"I hereby enlist in the Commoner Army and pledge my assistance in bringing success to Democratic arms" (alms!).

Mr. GEORGE R. CRAW of Chicago has computed, we don't know or care how correctly, that a million circulation for the Commoner would mean an annual income of \$280,000 for its gifted proprietor. At any rate, the paper's cost of production must be slight; at the reduced rate there would be a profit, and of course its advertising tariff would be increased enormously. Since spring the grand effort for this Million has been making. Every Democrat, even if he "puts the money above the man," has the proud privilege of subscribing. The Denver convention is expected to be the culminating hour of the great subscription or conscription. From June to November BRYAN and his paper will bloom and boom together, and on the Wednesday after election day his next four years canvass will begin.

The hand is not more instrumental to the mouth than the Democratic party to Mr. BRYAN's pocket. In regard to his own business there is no shrewder or harder business man than this supposedly emotional orator.

## Putting the Blame.

The Hon. JAMES A. TOWNSEY of Minnesota appealed frantically and frequently to his Republican brethren in Congress in the last six months in a vain attempt to keep appropriations down. In the intervals between his unsuccessful efforts for economy the Hon. JAMES S. SHERMAN of New York and other eminent members of Uncle Joe's flock amused themselves by telling the wicked Democrats that it was their duty, the plan and the glory of the majority, to legislate, and that the majority took full responsibility for every bill that was passed and for every measure that was killed.

Congress has been extravagant, wildly reckless in its appropriations. Are Mr. SHERMAN's misdeeds boasts of power and acceptance of responsibility indorsed by his colleagues? Hardly. It is now put forth, on authority of Mr. TOWNSEY, that the wicked Democrats, following their abandoned and hideous course, "frustrated the efforts of the Republicans to maintain a policy of greater economy." It appears that the Democrats made curtailment of debate necessary and that for some unexplained reason economies are impossible under

gag rule such as obtained in the House during this session.

In short, the Republicans did the good, the noble, the true, the statesmanlike things that have been accomplished; on the heads of the Democrats falls the shame of deficit creation in time of peace and bad business.

Yet it is a fact that the House consisted of 223 Republicans and 187 Democrats when the session began. It is not denied that the Republicans controlled every committee; it is notorious that the rights of the minority have been treated in a fashion to make THOMAS B. REED seem a friend of Democratic obstruction. But the Democrats are to blame for all the bad spots in the record of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress!

## Tennessee Democrats.

The rumor that President ROOSEVELT has decided to appoint the Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT of Tennessee Secretary of War leads up to the usual hullabaloo over Mr. ROOSEVELT's almost unearthly skill as a politician. We are told that Mr. WRIGHT is a Democrat, reminded of his services in the Philippines and at Tokio, and then asked to believe that his appointment to succeed the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT will bring Tennessee into the Republican column next November. Whereupon we are presented with an opportunity to contemplate a stroke of more than mortal wisdom.

The report that Mr. WRIGHT will be made Secretary of War may be a purely romantic tale. His influence in Tennessee may be great or little for all we know. Moreover, he will probably make as good a Secretary as any one could under the Roosevelt regime. It is our opinion, however, that if Tennessee goes Republican this year—a rather unlikely event—it will do so as a result of the devastating conflict started by former Senator CARMACK's attempt to defeat Governor PATTERSON for renomination. The feuds caused by this unhappy conflict may bequeath to Tennessee a legacy of incurable bitterness. In that case the Republican electors may triumph next November. On the other hand, the intestine quarrel which is now raging with such intensity will be settled one way or another through the medium of the primaries—in PATTERSON's favor according to all present indications—and the Tennessee Democracy will have ample time to discharge itself of rancor and get together for a united front against the common enemy.

The Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT is doubtless an admirable gentleman. He is a Democrat, however, and such influence as he has with his own party at home is not likely to be used, even if it could be, for the party's defeat in a Presidential election. BRYAN's nomination may embarrass the Tennessee Democracy, for indifference and discouragement will be fatal in that State, as in Maryland and Kentucky and perhaps other Southern States; but Mr. WRIGHT will cut no figure as an inducement to Republicanism. We may be very sure of that.

From the proceedings of the Police Department for May 18, as recorded in the City Record, the subpoenaed item is extracted:

"PHILIP L. STRUBBAUER, Seventy-fourth Precinct, occupied seat in car while passengers were standing; seat on floor of fourth day car. A highly commendable decision; it is to be hoped that its terms are known to the youngest patrolman as well as to the oldest on the force."

## The Proud List of Johns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "J. F. F." laments the misfortune, shared with the poet Keats, of the man who is called "the smiting power of the mediocrity." Yet from the time of John the Baptist I believe there is no name which has been borne by so many illustrious persons. To mention a few instances which occur to me:

St. John the Evangelist, Don John of Austria and King John of England; John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; John Graham of Claverhouse; John Knox and John Wesley; John Milton, John Bunyan and John Locke; John Dryden and John Gay; John Stuart Mill, John Morley, John Tyndall, John Bright, John Richard Green and John Brown, who wrote "Rab and His Friends." In the world of art we have John Hopper and John Constable, and John Philip Kemble, the actor.

To turn to our own country, Captain John Smith, John Alden, John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts; John Adams and John Quincy Adams; John Paul Jones; John Harvard; John Handolph of Boston; John Jay and John Marshall, the great Chief Justice. We have John Motley, John Fluke and John Hay, and must not forget John Brown of Potomac.

For painters we have John Singleton Copley and John Sargent, and the theatre gives us John Lester Wallack, John Gilbert and John Drew. We may close the list with John C. Heenan and John L. Sullivan.

With these brilliant examples in every station of life and in every occupation, "J. F. F." may be assured that if he remains a "mediocrity" it is not the fault of his name, but some innate deficiency of his own.

BROOKVILLE, June 1.

WELLINGTON ON HIS KNEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In connection with "M. H. F." review of "Our History of the Peninsular War" permit me to call attention to a point of historical interest that now seems to have escaped your notice. "History of Europe" somewhere speaks with scorn of the fact that a Spanish Marquis boasted that Wellington had knelt down before him and begged for Spanish troops. In the memoirs of the Duke of Roxburgh, published a few years ago, appears something like this: "I once asked the Duke of Wellington if he had ever done a thing of the kind. He answered: 'So, said Wellington, I begged right down on my knees.'"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.

## A Day in Munich.

Munich correspondent's Pull Mail Gazette. Teetotalism will not derive much comfort from the recitation of the consumption of beer at the May brewing in Munich's royal city brewery. Between the hours of 7 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon in one day no less than 80,000 gallons of "bock" beer were drunk, besides 18,700 gallons of ordinary beer. Furthermore, the guests ate as well as drank and managed to account for 370,000 sausages, 4,000 pounds of meat, chiefly beef, and a million "Bretzen," a kind of salted crackling ring, of which the Germans are very fond. Of radishes, a very favorite accompaniment of beer and sausages at this season of the year, so many were eaten that they could not be counted.

## King Solomon.

King Solomon of ancient times. Hit not the proper place; Pray what would he have done to-day in this our year of grace?

He pondered on the baby case. To sift the wheat from chaff; And then decided what to do. To cut the child in half.

Against a Roosevelt policy That legal staff was loosed; Reactionary he became. The baby crop reduced.

Had he done such a thing to-day. His wisdom deep to-day. There would have been a Caesarean cut. To kick him from the bench.

McKENNETH WATSON.

## FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST.

Both British houses of Parliament have voted unanimously the erection of a memorial to the President of the United States, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in Westminster Abbey. As the Abbey is becoming overcrowded, Lord Lansdowne protested in the Lords against giving away space in it unnecessarily. The Times express the opinion that "the Abbey would be reserved for those whose national services are independent of party and of merely political appreciation."

Baron Henri de Rothschild, who is a liberal amateur of the arts as well as a physician who has done a good deal of research, is building a house at Suresnes, near Paris, to be known as the "Maison des Auteurs Dramatiques Français." When it is completed and furnished he will hand it over, together with an endowment, to the Société des Auteurs Dramatiques, "to provide for those dramatists who are unable to support their families." There are to be twenty apartments, and a small theatre where the residents may produce works of their own.

The chief "pageant" in England this summer is to be given at Winchester, which for its size is perhaps the most historic city in the country. It is described as a "national" pageant, and its aim will be to show through the story of the events that led to the coronation, in the sense of the gradual waking into one people under one faith. It will begin with Alfred, and Raleigh is to figure prominently in it as "the first apostle of true imperialism." The opening day sermons will be preached in the cathedral by the Bishops of Massachusetts and Niagara.

The Pourquoi Pas? which is to carry Dr. Jean Charcot's new expedition to the Antarctic, was launched this month at St. Malo, which has momentarily revived its ancient reputation as a shipbuilding centre. It is a wooden vessel of 800 tons, built thrice as stoutly as an ordinary wooden ship of that size, with three masts, a single funnel, and an auxiliary steam of 150 horse-power. It will be manned by a crew of thirty, including officers. Dr. Charcot will sail in the latter part of July. The French Government has voted 800,000 francs toward the expenses, and liberal contributions have been made by the Rothschilds and the Société de Géographie.

The French budgetary scheme for 1909 will provide for two Dreadnoughts.

The Paris Mint in 1907 issued 95,000,000 coins of silver value of about 1 franc 50 centimes. This included 40,000,000 for France, Tunisia, Indo-China, and also for Bolivia, which ordered 2,500,000 nickel coins. For France the twenty franc pieces were easily in the lead.

Lemoine, who is being tried for fraud in connection with his alleged power of manufacturing diamonds, has received permission to experiment in proof of his power of creation in secret. The magistrate in charge of the case insisted at first that experts must be present, but Lemoine pleaded that this would make public and so rob him of his process. To insure his not offering any result of his process a diamond smuggled in from outside, he has undertaken to produce one five centimetres high and three in diameter, of the exact shape of the mould used in the manufacture of diamonds. The case between two electrodes, and close to the pavilion at St. Denis, where he is working, there are the shops of a company disposing of 100,000 horse-power.

The International committee of diamond merchants is said to be in a fair way to restore harmony between the hostile interests. The De Beers and Premier Mine companies have resumed negotiations.

M. Radovitch, former Prime Minister of Montenegro, has been summoned from Paris to take his trial at Cetinje on a charge of high treason. He is implicated in a charge brought by the present Government against the National party of being concerned in an anarchist plot against the life of Prince Nicholas and the members of the reigning family.

The illustrious poet of dramatic critic of the Paris Debats has been vacated by Emile Faguet on account of ill health, and Henri de Montherlant, the poet, who gave the Hyde lecture in the United States six or seven years ago, has succeeded to it.

The labor laws in France for the protection of women and children only extend at present to the employed in industry, and are distinct from commercial establishments. Thus, when a child is seen on the streets carrying too heavy a load a prosecution follows if it is employed in an industrial concern, but nothing is done if it belongs to a commercial house. The Minister of Labor, M. Viviani, has introduced a bill to remove this illogical distinction.

Leoturning in Paris on the "Miracles of Lourdes," the Abbé Coué limited the curative power of "suggestion" to functional as distinguished from organic disease and asserted that 850 cases of organic disease, chiefly cancer and tuberculosis, had been completely cured at the shrine.

Recent German complaints about the action of France in Morocco have been met by the publication in the French press of statistics showing that German trade in Morocco was vastly increased during the Moroccan campaign. In the Casablanca region alone it has risen from 500,000 francs to 3,900,000 francs.

The International Congress Against Pornography, held in London, has been much strengthened by the action of the Société des Gens de Lettres, which was officially represented at it. The leading men of letters in France had hitherto held aloof from such a cause, but at all events take no active part in it.

Paul Doumer, ex-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been named as the candidate for the French presidency in the Latin Quarter. Professor Andler, who occupies the chair of German literature at the Sorbonne and who conducted the party, has been a faithful several times since his return and prevented from lecturing.

In the debate whether the Franco-British exhibition shall be open on Sundays, as publishing in France desires, or not, a canon of Canterbury has been quoted as saying from this side to show that the Philadelphia and St. Louis fairs, which closed on Sundays, made much more money than those at Chicago and Buffalo, which violated the Sabbath.

Considerable progress has been made with a scheme for temporary interchanges of public school teachers between different parts of the British Empire.

Obsolete ships of the British navy were sold at Sheerness dockyard this month for prices varying from £21,700 for the battleship "Hood" built in 1871 at a cost of £2,577,500, to £200 for a gunboat built in the same year at a cost of £11,712. A wooden line of battle ship built at Bombay in 1831 fetched £3,875, and a hulk of 1814 £1,800.

A correspondent writes to the London Times to suggest that the considerable number of artists whose works are accepted for the Royal Academy but not hung through lack of space, might have their names printed on the backs of the catalogue as some slight mitigation of their hard fate.

A Paris paper complains that no journalist has yet been buried in the Pantheon, and mentions as representative of the craft who ought to be there Chateaubriand, Benjamin

Constant, Paul Louis Courier, Armand Carrel, Emile de Girardin and Louis Veuillot.

The Mayor of a country commune in France has had the following notice printed and posted on the walls of the village: Article 1.—To put an end to complaints and to save us from the trouble of going to the court, we forbid Mlle. Marie Bouvier, servant at Mme. Wata's, to use the church harmonium without our personal authorization. As she does not understand the instrument, she may spend Article 11.—We forbid Mlle. Bouvier to obey our decision under pain of incurring the fine or other penalty authorized by law."

## CELTIC ORIGINS.

A Jersey Theory of Early Celtic Origins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your interesting citation from the Gaelic American on the Irish origin of the Clinton family has prompted me to ask of your readers whether the supposed Mikado family of Japan is not descended from the Mochoos of Ireland. The character of the Japanese, warlike, artistically gifted and witty, points to a connection with Ireland in prehistoric times. This is also indicated by the prevalence of a primitive white race, the Ainu or more accurately Elnos, Eiros, Etrina [Irish?], whose dark hair, blue eyes, valor, courtesy and eloquence immediately recall the Irish to my trained anthropologist. The Japanese warlike spirit is merely a worn down Mongolian corruption of "Eris-co-bragh."

To prove this thoroughly would require ten fonts of Gaelic type and six columns of The Sun. The chief changes according to Zimmereus "Nemius Vindictus" were these: Eris was down to the Mongolian monosyllabic "baa," which came to mean "glory," and "co-bragh," meaning "forever," was translated into the Japanese "for ever." Now for the historical evidence. In an old Gaelic manuscript, written about 700 A.D., Dermot MacDoogh, having killed an Irish king, sent a letter to the king's son, Dermot MacDoogh, king of the king's son, follows the murderer with sixty chosen followers. After a long and bloody battle, the king's son was established as king over a large island inhabited by yellow skinned men inordinately fond of eating human flesh. MacDoogh had a vision in which a holy hermit bade him to spare MacDoogh's life, forgiving him his crimes and to establish a monastery and a future for MacDoogh and his whole race.

ORANOR, N. J., May 31.

## REVOLT OF A SUFFERER.

Some Notes That Inspire Poetry on Washington Heights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have lived in New York since last December, and during that time it is not an exaggeration to say that I have had as much of the spirit of the city as I could wish. In the daytime New York is not more noisy than other large cities where I have lived, but when night comes down upon us here the reign of bedlam begins. I have heard that the residents of this city "rest not day or night."

Aside from noise the building where we live is all that could be desired, but we have heard so much of the "revolt of a sufferer" that I think that the annihilation of some of these disturbers of the peace would mean the saving